

THE CONSERVATIVE.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

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TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THURGOOD, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Charlotte.

Charlotte, Feb. 24.

No alarm in Charlotte. The enemy reported moving in the direction of Camden, Cheraw, and Fayetteville. It is thought that raiders but not the main column will visit this city.

During the retreat from Columbia a train of cars filled with ladies broke down. The enemy threatened capture, but Hampton, with his cavalry, threw himself in their front, promising to defend them with the life of every man of his command.

Hampton, Butler, and Wheeler have done most of the fighting on the retreat, the main force not being generally engaged.

From the best information we learn that the western portion of Columbia was burned, supposed cause from cotton ignited in the stores. The fire is reported to have extended from Main street to the Charlotte Depot, nearly three-fourths of a mile. It is doubtful as to the magnitude but positive as to some fire.

Latest from Charlotte.

Charlotte, February 25.

No additional news from the front. It is still supposed that the enemy is making his way north by Cheraw and Fayetteville. The news from Columbia corroborates the kind treatment of the inhabitants. The Ursuline Convent was protected by a guard. No public property was allowed to be burned. Sherman's headquarters on Monday was at Nickerson's Hotel. A large force is reported in the western portion of the city.

The alarm at Charlotte has partly subsided. The weather is bad and roads heavy, interfering with rapid military movements.

Latest from Charlotte.

Charlotte, Feb. 26.

The following order is published this morning: GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

In obedience to the orders of the General-in-Chief the undersigned assumes command of the Army of Tennessee and all troops in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. He takes this position with strong hope, because he will have in council and in the field the aid of the high talents and skill of the distinguished General whom he succeeds. He expects all absent soldiers of the army of Tennessee to rejoin their regiments and again confront the enemy they so often encountered in Northern Georgia, and always with honor. He assumes his commands, that the confidence in their discipline and valor which he has publicly expressed is undiminished.

JOS. E. JOHNSTON, General.

News from the South.

Charlotte, Feb. 24.

We are indebted to the enterprise of the Southern Express Company for Augusta papers to the 20th inst.

No important military movements reported. Capt. Dickinson, of Fla., made a capture of several officers and men during the late raid.

Forrest has been placed in command of all Cavalry in the district of Mississippi, East Louisiana and West Tennessee. His first general order promises reorganization and discipline, and threatens extermination to Confederate stragglers, robbers and destroyers.

Thomas' troops are being mounted for the supposed march through Alabama.

Raiders have been made from Hernando, Mississippi, towards Savannah.

Many complaints of Kirby Smith in the West. Wofford is in command at Atlanta.

Reorganization in Georgia has already commenced.

Reinforcements from Northern Mississippi have been sent to Grant.

Large bodies of troops are moving in the West and important movements reported.

The Legislature of Mississippi is about to convene in extra session; it is said for the purpose of calling a State Convention.

Gov. Brown's Message.

Charlotte, Feb. 24.

The Message of Gov. Brown of Georgia commences by a defence of the State against the attack of the press for permitting Sherman's march unopposed through the State.

He says she was abandoned to her fate, neglected by Confederate authorities, and while her army of able-bodied sons were held from the defence of the State, and were denied the privilege of striking an honest blow for the protection of their homes, Georgia was compelled to rely only on a few old men and boys.

He claims that the golden opportunity has been lost for the overthrow of Sherman, for had he been resisted from the start and forced to fight, he would have exhausted his munition, and his surrender would have been certain. He recommends the establishment of the militia system to be in no case turned over to the Confederate government, but retained for home defence. He says there are only fourteen hundred and fifty examples in the State, and those mostly of age.

He recommends the passage of a law authorizing the impressment of provisions in the hands of persons under bond to the Confederate government, who refuse to sell their surplus to the indigent families of soldiers. He complains that the Confederate government can look for crabs and smoke houses against the State purchasing officers.

Referring to the penitentiary, he says more than half the convicts released to fight, have deserted. He recommends death as the punishment for robbery, horse stealing and burning.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.]

RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1865.

[No. 263.]

He opposes the arming of slaves. He believes them more valuable in agricultural pursuits. They don't wish to go in the army, and the principal restraint now upon them, is the fear that if they leave, the enemy will make them fight—compel them to take up arms, and they will desert by thousands. Whatever may be our opinion of their normal condition or interests, we cannot expect them to perform deeds, when fighting to continue the enslavement of their wives and children. It is not reasonable to demand it of them; whenever we establish the fact that they are military people, we destroy our theory that they unfold the free, when we arm slaves we abandon slavery.

He complains of the usurpation by the Confederate Congress in disproportionate taxation and says much more objectionable legislation is imposed upon the people by the votes of men who act without responsibility to their constituency, and the army, takes the government to task for great and various alleged abuses, such as illegal impressments, and arrests of citizens without authority, by Provost Guards, the passport system, and partiality of the government to men of wealth, who are given nominal positions which keep them out of the army, while poor men are bodily forced to the ranks, and advertised severely on the generalship of the President and traces his military career during the war; claims our government is now a military despotism drifting into anarchy, and that if the President's policy is persisted in, it must terminate in reconstruction with or without subjugation. Gov. Brown states that he is utterly opposed to both, but if he favored either he would give earnest support to the President's policy as the surest mode of diminishing our armies, exhausting our resources, breaking the spirits of our people and driving them in despair to seek refuge from a worse tyranny by placing themselves under a government they loathe and detest. To cure existing evils he recommends the repeal of the Conscription act and a return to the constitutional mode of raising troops by the States. The observance of good faith with the soldiers, prompt payment, abandonment of impressments and secret sessions, and no more representation without constituency, and finally taking from the President his power as Commander-in-Chief, calls for a Convention of the States to amend the Constitution; and closes in the following language:

My destiny is linked with my country. If we succeed, I am a free man, if by obstinacy, weakness, rages, we fall and common ruin awaits us all, the night is dark, the tempest howls, the ship is lashed with turbulent waves, the helmsman is steering to the whirlpool, our remonstrances are unheard, and we must restrain him or the crew must sink together buried in irretrievable ruin.

Congressional.

Richmond, Feb. 25.

In the Senate, the bill abolishing the office of Department Quartermasters, &c., was again considered, and the amendment of the House concurred in. The resolutions from the House responsive to the message of the President relative to the peace mission, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Nothing of interest done in the House in open Session.

JAPANESE LITTLE FOLKS.

During more than a half year's residence in Japan, I have never seen a quarrel among young or old. I have never seen a blow struck, scarcely an angry face. I have seen the children at their sports, flying kites on the hills, and no amount of intertangled strings or kites lodged in trees provoked angry words of impatience. I have seen them intent on their games of jack-stones and marbles under the shaded gateways of the temples, but I have never seen an approach to a quarrel among them. They are taught implicit obedience to their parents, but I have never seen one of them chastised. Respect and reverence to the aged is universal. A crying child is a rarity seldom heard or seen. We have nothing to teach them in this respect out of our abundant civilization. I speak what I know of the little folks of Japan, far more than any other foreigner have I been among them.

Of all that Japan holds there is nothing I like half so well as the happy children. I shall always remember their aloe black eyes and ruddy brown faces with pleasure. I have played battledown with the little maidens in the streets and flower kites in fields with happy sets of boys as one could wish to see. They have been my guides in my rambles, shown me where all the streams and the ponds were, where the flowers lay hid in the thickets, where the berries were ripening on the hills; they have brought me shells from the ocean and blossoms from the field, presenting them with all the modesty and with less possible glances than an American boy would do. We have hunted the fox holes together and looked for the green and golden ducks among the sedge. They have laughed at my broken Japanese and taught me better, and for a happy, good natured set of children, I will turn out my little Japanese friends against the world. God bless the boys and girls of Nippon!

Gen. M. W. Ransom's (North Carolina) brigade of infantry, have adopted a series of resolutions, of which the following are an exponent: Resolved, That we deem this a suitable time to reiterate our unalterable determination never to lay down our arms until our enemies recognize us a free, sovereign and independent nation. Resolved, That our faith in the ability, patriotism and statesmanship of our President, Jefferson Davis, remain unshaken. Resolved, That we have unbounded confidence in the skill and generalship of our great and noble Lee, and while he is at the helm, we have no fears that the ship will go down. Resolved, That in Gov. Vance we place all trust and confidence, and that this course in this war has been eminently wise, just and patriotic.

It is reported that the Department of the Valley and the Department of East Tennessee and West Virginia are to be consolidated into one department, of which Lt. Gen. Early is to take command.

WANTED TO RENT, A SMALL HOUSE IN THIS CITY, WITH TWO ROOMS, or a part of a house, for a highly respectable family of refugees, a lady and children, the husband being in the field. Apply immediately at the

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE. 238-4f.

January 28, 1865.

AT OUR SALES ROOM.

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1st, 1865, AT 10 O'CLOCK: 1 Case 1 doz. Gen's Fancy Panted Shirts, 2 " 30 " India Rubber Round Combs, 1 " 30 " Madder Hides, 1 " 30 " Ladies' Round Skirts, 1 " 154 pr. Russian Boots, 1 " Superior Black Tea, 1 doz. French Calfs Skins, 30 galls. Old Apple Brandy (10 years old), 1 doz. French Calfs Skins. A great many valuable articles to be added by sale day. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., Auction and Com. Merchants. February 25, 1865. 262-3t.

Office Chief Quartermaster, C. S. A., DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA, Raleigh, Feb. 23, 1865.

CONTRACTORS WITH MAJOR W. W. PHIPPS, who do not report in person at this office within twenty days, and make a full and accurate statement of their contracts as required by circulars of the 23d inst., will be reported to the Major with a detailed and light duty men working with them for duty in the field, and suits will be immediately brought on their bonds.

H. R. HOOPER, Major and Chief Q. M. 261-1f.

AUCTION SALE OF NEGROES. WE WILL SELL ON TUESDAY NEXT, 25th INST. 20 or 25 Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls—14 in all. W. F. ASKEW & CO., Feb. 25, 1865. 262-1d.

OFFICE CHATHAM RAILROAD COMPANY, Raleigh, February 23, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office of the Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., in Raleigh, on Thursday the 3d day of March, 1865. W. W. VASS, Treasurer. 261-1d.

NOTICE TO SOLDIERS' FAMILIES. I WILL ATTEND AT THE COURT HOUSE IN Raleigh on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, for the purpose of paying of the orders issued by the agents for the relief of the indigent families of soldiers. On all other days I may be found at my home.

J. D. HAYES, County Commissioner. February 24, 1865. 262-3t.

\$300 REWARD. RAN AWAY ON THE 23RD OF THIS MONTH A Negro Boy named George. He is a bright red skinned mulatto, about 21 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and claims to be a barber. The said reward will be paid for his confinement in any jail or his delivery to either W. F. Askew & Co., Raleigh, or to Dr. W. P. Hawkins at Ridgeway. Feb. 24, 1865. 259-10t.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS. ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF WAR from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury. Dr. D. F. Sumner, Asheville. Dr. W. A. Collet, Morganton. Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesboro. Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greenville. Mr. A. Hagan, Charlotte. Mr. Edward Hoge, Salem. Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh. Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville. W. Murry & Co., Wilmington. Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro. Mr. J. A. Askew, Colerain. Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro. The boxes should be well packed, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month. EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General, N. C. Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 163-1f.

Almanacs! Almanacs!! TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY. Price per hundred 75 00 " doz. 10 00 " single copy. 1 00

BRANSON & FARRAR, Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 2, 1865. 215-1f.

FAUCETT, LONG & CO., AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, GREENSBORO, N. C.

WILL GIVE STRICT ATTENTION TO THE sale of real and personal property, and solicit consignments. January 27, 1865. 237-1f.

On Consignment and for Sale, 100 KEGS SODA. LONG, FAUCETT & CO., Auction and Commission Merchants. January 27, 1865. 237-1f.

WEEKLY SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR. IN PURSUANCE OF A PLAN LONG ENTERTAINED, and to meet the expressed wants of the Agriculturists and Country Readers of the South, the undersigned announces his intention to commence the publication of a Weekly edition of the SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

The paper will be published on Wednesdays, at the price of reading matter weekly. It will be devoted as heretofore, to Agriculture, also, to Current News, a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress, a summary of the Markets, &c., &c., embracing everything necessary to make it a valuable and acceptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER. For the Farmers, Planters, Gardeners, Stock Raisers, Housewives, and business men of the Confederacy. The first number of the Weekly edition will be issued on or before the first Saturday in November.

TERMS: \$6 for 6 months, or \$3 for 3 months. Single copies, 25 cents. I will be entitled to the paper for the first number of the year 1865 without any advance in price. Address D. REDMOND, Augusta, Ga. Jan. 24, 1865. 234-1f.

New Daily Paper in Richmond—PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned propose to publish a daily paper, under the title of "THE RICHMOND HERALD," on or about the 15th of January next. It will be entirely independent in politics, but will nevertheless accord to the administration just support in all measures which, in the opinion of its conductors, may be deemed to promote the good of the cause in which we are engaged. A proper criticism of such acts as will be deemed adverse to the interests of the Confederacy, will be of course, consistent with the independent character under which the paper is to be inaugurated.

In the matter of correct news it will be found to keep pace with the best journals of the day, while it will have added to it in the way of financial intelligence a feature such as we venture to say no paper in the Confederacy can boast of. Editorial arrangements are on foot by which the editorial writers in this or any other country will be presented in each number.

Persons not now proper to be mentioned, we foresee to give the names of those who shall compose the regular editorial staff; but we flatter ourselves that when they shall appear, they will be such as to constitute such an array of talent as cannot be excelled on this continent.

The well known character of the individual whose name appears below, as a stenographic reporter, furnishes, we presume, a guarantee that, in all that relates to important political speeches and debates, whether in legislative assemblies or on the platform, he will be able to give a correct and reliable account of the same.

The farming interests will be faithfully vindicated, and care taken to disseminate the earliest intelligence which a proper regard for the welfare of that great element of national wealth and power shall demand.

In the matter of correct commercial intelligence, equal zeal shall be manifested, our object being to assign to each of these departments an editor of known experience and ability.

Arrangements are on foot by which to secure the editorial writers in this or any other country will be presented in each number.

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THE RICHMOND HERALD will be found to combine every feature of interest which the requirements of the present crisis demand.

The enterprise is respectfully commended to the favor and patronage of the citizens of the Southern Confederacy. P. KEAN, & CO., Richmond, Va. Jan. 18-238 f.

50 BOXES CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF FOR sale. KINSEY & WARE, Raleigh Dec. 22, 1864. 203-1f.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

COLONELS. LIEUT. COLONELS. MAJORS. 1 H. A. Brown, 2 W. M. Parley, 3 J. C. Latham, 4 J. H. Harris, 5 J. H. Harris, 6 J. H. Harris, 7 J. H. Harris, 8 J. H. Harris, 9 J. H. Harris, 10 J. H. Harris, 11 J. H. Harris, 12 J. H. Harris, 13 J. H. Harris, 14 J. H. Harris, 15 J. H. Harris, 16 J. H. Harris, 17 J. H. Harris, 18 J. H. Harris, 19 J. H. Harris, 20 J. H. Harris, 21 J. H. Harris, 22 J. H. Harris, 23 J. H. Harris, 24 J. H. Harris, 25 J. H. Harris, 26 J. H. Harris, 27 J. H. Harris, 28 J. H. Harris, 29 J. H. Harris, 30 J. H. Harris, 31 J. H. Harris, 32 J. H. Harris, 33 J. H. Harris, 34 J. H. Harris, 35 J. H. Harris, 36 J. H. Harris, 37 J. H. Harris, 38 J. H. Harris, 39 J. H. Harris, 40 J. H. Harris, 41 J. H. Harris, 42 J. H. Harris, 43 J. H. Harris, 44 J. H. Harris, 45 J. H. Harris, 46 J. H. Harris, 47 J. H. Harris, 48 J. H. Harris, 49 J. H. Harris, 50 J. H. Harris, 51 J. H. Harris, 52 J. H. Harris, 53 J. H. Harris, 54 J. H. Harris, 55 J. H. Harris, 56 J. H. Harris, 57 J. H. Harris, 58 J. H. Harris, 59 J. H. Harris, 60 J. H. Harris, 61 J. H. Harris, 62 J. H. Harris, 63 J. H. Harris, 64 J. H. Harris, 65 J. H. Harris, 66 J. H. Harris, 67 J. H. Harris, 68 J. H. Harris, 69 J. H. Harris, 70 J. H. Harris, 71 J. H. Harris, 72 J. H. Harris, 73 J. H. Harris, 74 J. H. Harris, 75 J. H. Harris, 76 J. H. Harris, 77 J. H. Harris, 78 J. H. Harris, 79 J. H. Harris, 80 J. H. Harris, 81 J. H. Harris, 82 J. H. Harris, 83 J. H. Harris, 84 J. H. Harris, 85 J. H. Harris, 86 J. H. Harris, 87 J. H. Harris, 88 J. H. Harris, 89 J. H. Harris, 90 J. H. Harris, 91 J. H. Harris, 92 J. H. Harris, 93 J. H. Harris, 94 J. H. Harris, 95 J. H. Harris, 96 J. H. Harris, 97 J. H. Harris, 98 J. H. Harris, 99 J. H. Harris, 100 J. H. Harris.

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THE CONSERVATIVE.

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

RALEIGH, N. C.: MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1865.

THE YANKEES, it seems, have lately been gravely exercised about the payment of the Confederate debt, and have introduced into, and passed through one house of their Congress a resolution declaring that they need not be expected to pay it. Who ever supposed that they would? When they graciously propose to us as the only terms upon which we can have peace, to come and humbly submit, and throw ourselves on their clemency, and in the midst of their gentle wooing with us to comply, kindly hint they will for our special benefit in property and morals, strike from existence hundreds of millions worth of our property while we are supplicants on our knees—and further inform us that while we are making our obeisance they will graciously confiscate a still further amount of both our land and personal estate, to pay off their own heavy score, who, can they suppose, would conjecture, that they would apply any of the proceeds of these confiscations, much less their own proper resources, to the liquidation of the Confederate debt? Whatever may become of that debt; be it sealed by Mr. Secretary Trunklin, paid in full or repudiated; we can hardly suppose that any one in the broad universe was ever silly enough to suppose that the Yankees would in any event pay it when they and their friends are endeavoring to persuade us, for the sake of peace to submit to the loss and confiscation of our property, doubtless to pay their own. If their purpose is to frighten the world out of crediting us, they ought to know how little we have been, or are likely to be beholden to the people of our nations for our money or other means.

And if their threat to decline to pay our debt, which nobody expected them to do, is to frighten other people, how much more they might expect us, Southerners to be frightened at the prospect, after losing the sum due us from our government, of having the Yankee debt to pay, with our means of paying, greatly reduced by being stripped of a large portion of our property by the Yankees, in advance. But by the stout hearts and strong arms of our soldiers, we expect, with the aid of a kind providence, to be freed from all trouble with their debt, as we had never expected to trouble them with ours.

If our people will but be firm and united, subjugated we never can be. And we have reason to believe that our people are beginning to revive in spirits, from the natural depression of the late reverses.

How could it be otherwise with the Yankees' sentiment fairly before them. There may not now be many men volunteering for the field; but from both letters from the army and the statements of soldiers with whom we have conversed, we are sure that the right feeling prevails there, and if our people will but cheer on and properly encourage and support them, with the blessing of God, we shall be free.

The efforts of Gov. Vance to impress the people with the sense of their danger, and to urge them to the performance of their duty now, in the "hour which tries men's souls," are worthy of the Chief Magistrate of a great commonwealth. They are in the strict line of his duty. Good sense, virtue and patriotism everywhere will applaud his conduct, and only ignorance, vice and disloyalty will seek to undermine or weaken him. His late proclamation was a noble State paper, clear, graphic and logical. His speech at Goldsboro' was true and eloquent. The shafts which are aimed at him will recoil and recoil with effect. The arrows are not all from one or two bows, nor aimed by one or two hands. The hands in the dark will some day be brought to light. In the mean time Gov. Vance will go on, and he will accomplish much good, and his name will be held in esteem for his valuable services. But we would urge the Governor, as the State, to look after his military department. Let him enjoin on his military chief, Gen. Gatin, and on his subordinates, that there is such a thing as discipline. Military organizations, to be effective, must be held under control. If discipline and subordination and efficiency can be secured without harshness, so much the better. But they ought to be secured. Society has the right to demand that they shall be secured. An inefficient military is worse than none at all.—Confederate.

COUNTY COURT.—On Friday, a quorum of Magistrates being present, the following allowances were made:

County Court Clerk, for his services the past year, \$6,500 in Confederate currency. [His usual allowance before the war was \$1,000.]

Sheriff, for extra services, \$750. [His usual allowance before the war was \$125.] He was also allowed to charge \$10 per day each for feeding prisoners confined in jail.

The Chief of the Court was allowed the same pay as a member of the Special Court—\$5 per day.

W. S. Mason, Esq., was appointed Commissioner of Public Buildings.—Progress.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.—The following officers were confirmed by the Senate yesterday: T. L. Rosser and L. Lomax, to be Major Generals of cavalry. H. D. Clayton, of Alabama, and John C. Brown, of Tennessee, to be Major Generals, and Milledge L. Bonham, of South Carolina, to be a Brigadier General.—Rich. Sentinel, 21st.

The prisoners from Point Lookout complain principally those from Maryland and Louisiana—that Major A. G. Brady, Provost Marshal at Point Lookout, has systematically robbed them; that letters containing remittances for them had been held back until after their departure was announced; that they were purposely held back.

Previous to the departure of the prisoners Major Brady made them a speech, stating that they might go back in the army of Dixie and denounce him as a robber; if he ever told the truth in his life he told it when he asserted that if any robbery took place it took place under the reign of his predecessor, whose name is so insignificant that we don't recollect it. Some weeks ago the reception of provisions by the prisoners was forbidden, and only clothing was allowable, and then only when it was received from relatives. The more prisoners that leave Point Lookout the greater the revenue that finally goes into Provost Marshal Brady's capacious pockets.

The Provost Marshal at Point Lookout, is said to be making a "good thing" out of the anxiety of the Confederate prisoners to be the first to come home under the new exchange. One prisoner says he paid one hundred dollars in green backs to be allowed to come by the first boat.

THE SITUATION.

While events of the most important and exciting character are going on all around us, it seems almost impossible to obtain anything reliable as to their progress. The telegraphic lines are almost monopolized by the government, and this, with other causes at work, reduces the amount of intelligence received through that channel to nearly nothing.

We all know that Charleston was evacuated on Friday last; but very few of the particulars are given.

It was done without loss to the army at that point, and the troops under Hardee are now moving to the assistance of Beauregard. We hear this force estimated variously, some placing their numbers at nearly 20,000. This is no doubt, an exaggeration, but we have reason to believe that it is sufficiently strong to greatly add to Beauregard's effective strength. No one knows, as far as we have heard, the direction they have taken, but we incline to the opinion, that they will strike for Sherman's rear and endeavor to effect a junction with Gen. D. H. Hill or with whatever officer is in command there. We believe it is a pretty well established fact that there is a considerable force operating in Sherman's rear, and that a portion of the army of Tennessee is either in front or rear. We see the name of Gen. Cheatham mentioned in connection with recent operations; who has long been a division or corps commander in that army. The Charlotte Democrat, of the 31st, states, on what seems good authority, that Gen. Hill or Cheatham attacked Sherman's rear on the 16th or 17th, and captured 800 prisoners and a number of wagons. This would appear to settle the question as to a force being behind Sherman. The Democrat mentions a report, also, that Gen. Cheatham whipped the enemy at Alston, S. C., and damaged him considerably. No it will be seen that Sherman is not having everything his own way.

At last accounts Sherman had occupied Wintboro', some 40 miles North of Columbia. Our army was then falling back slowly in the direction of Charlotte. Beauregard's plan appears to be to draw Sherman as far into the interior as possible; thus shortening his own line of communication while it lengthens his adversary's. This will also enable Hardee to move across the country now occupied by Sherman, and form the desired junction with the forces now operating in the enemy's rear. Beauregard may make a stand at the Catawba river, at a point South of Charlotte, and we think it probable he will; but this is mere conjecture.

To our mind, there is nothing discouraging in the situation in South Carolina. Every movement of Beauregard shows itself plainly as part of a well matured plan. We doubt if he has varied his plan, in any material way, since the army fell back from Branchville, and if our people will only be patient, we feel confident they will soon be cheered by the intelligence of a great victory over Sherman.

From Wilmington, we have a little news as from other points. At the time we write, Thursday afternoon, we have no reliable information whatever as to the occupation of the city by the Yankees. Still we feel assured that they are there. Our forces have certainly evacuated the place, and have, we suppose, fallen back up the Wilmington Railroad. We think the report that there are 30,000 Yankees troops at Wilmington must be a mistake. They may have a considerable force there, but nothing approximating to 30,000 men. If they have, we may look for a formidable movement on Raleigh, via Goldsboro', or on Weldon. They would thus threaten both of Lee's lines of communication, and if successful in continuing their march to the Virginia line, or rather, the army of Northern Virginia. We think they will be disappointed.

This is Sherman's third attempt to penetrate to the heart of the Confederacy. In his first, through Mississippi, he was driven back in confusion; in his second, through Georgia, he was successful, because he had no army to oppose him; and in his third, through the Carolinas, we may think he will be completely foiled and beaten, that he will be satisfied to remain nearer the coast hereafter. Any late news we may receive to-night will be found in the telegraphic column.—Ely. Telegraph.

THE CONGRESSIONAL MANIFESTO.

REPLY OF SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 18, 1864.

The undersigned, Minister of State and Foreign Affairs of his Majesty, the King of Sweden and Norway, has lately received the letter addressed to him, under date of Paris, the 11th of November last, by Messrs. Mason, Sill and Dudley Mason, Commissioners of the Confederate States of America, and which communicates to the Government of the King, his august sovereign, the manifesto adopted by the Congress of the Confederate States, on June 14th, as well as a resolution setting forth the intentions, principles and views of those States in reference to the war being waged between them and the United States of America; and he considers it a duty to acknowledge receipt of the same, and to state that he has not failed to place these documents under the eyes of the King.

It is by his Majesty's order that he must confine himself to a declaration to the Commissioners that the Government of Sweden and Norway is resolved to maintain, in the past, the most strict neutrality in regard to the deplorable struggle which has sprung up between the States heretofore forming the great and powerful American confederation, at the same time that its earnest wishes are for a cessation of so disastrous a conflict, and for an arrangement that may meet the just claims of each of the States that were members of the Union, with which, from its beginning, the government of the United Kingdoms has entertained the most cordial relations.

In obeying this order the undersigned profits by the opportunity to offer to Messrs. Mason, Sill and Dudley the assurance of his very distinguished consideration.

MANDESTROM.

Messrs. J. M. Mason, J. Sill and A. Dudley Mann, at Paris.

REPLY OF NETHERLANDS.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 30, 1864.

Gentlemen: I have had the honor to receive, through the King's legation at Paris, your letter of the 11th of November last, accompanying a copy of the manifesto issued at Richmond on the 14th of June, 1864.

In thanking you for this communication, and with an earnest wish for the prompt re-establishment of peace in America, I beg your gentlemen to accept the assurance of my high consideration.

E. CREWENS.

Messrs. J. M. Mason, J. Sill and A. Dudley Mann.

MORE ROBBERY.—We learn that the smoke house of Mr. J. H. Kirkham, in the Southern portion of the city, was broken into last night before last and robbed of bacon, beef and flour. Mr. K. estimates his loss at \$3,000. The robbers effected an entrance by boring out a portion of the weather boarding in the back part of the smoke house. Verily, thieves do abound, and it seems we have some very adroit ones among us. They make frequent depredations, but as yet there have been few arrests.—Progress.

The Banks of South Carolina have advanced one million of dollars in specie to purchase horses for the cavalry in that State.

When a fashionable lady dreams of a libel, it is a sign that her thoughts are running upon the Colonel.

FROM THE MOBILE REGISTER DEC. 21. THE CRISIS.

When the people of the Sovereign States, constituting the Southern Confederacy, dissolved the bonds which united them to the old Government of the Union, they resolved at every sacrifice of property and of life to maintain the position of Independent Sovereignty which they had solemnly assumed. With a constancy that has challenged the admiration of mankind, and enlisted the sympathies of the good in every land, yet has so far drawn to them no material support, this people have made good their pledge, and have for four years, struggled through privation and suffering, and sorrow and death, towards the attainment of their price-less object. Today, after all our sacrifices, we find ourselves still sorely beset and hard-pressed by our enemies, and the crisis of the war, to all intelligent observers, near its culminating point. The next spring and summer campaign will settle the question of our independence or subjugation. There is great danger. It would be wicked to deceive ourselves, it is unwise to deny the truth to ourselves. But look the peril fairly and squarely in the face and do what becomes us as men loving freedom and worthy of it, to avert it. Nothing is more certain than that (without Presidential interference) if we drift on in this culminating crisis of the struggle, with our present resources, next summer will see us stripped of our capital: Virginia and all our seaports lost, and the States of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia largely occupied by hostile enemies. Sherman is unquestionably bent upon co-operation with Grant to force Gen. Lee from Richmond. If the news from Tennessee is true Gen. Hood will be forced by overpowering numbers down to the Gulf or the Atlantic.

Our armies in the East and West will be cooped up within narrow limits, incapable of feeding themselves, and will break up into guerrilla bands from the necessities of subsistence. In this way we grant, that the war could be carried on for years, at ruinous expense to the North, but at more ruinous sacrifice to the South. In the foreground of this picture of national military disaster, we shall not fail to discover, torn up root and branch, the institution of domestic slavery—nay, it will be an element of strength against us, for the policy of our enemies will be to enlist every able-bodied negro into his armies of subjugation. Drift on as we are now doing, and we tell our countrymen, that this is the prospect which in all human and military probability awaits them in the near future. How meet and avert the fearful danger that stares us in the face? Is there any way? There is. We are pledged to sacrifice all of property and life to honor and freedom. The time has come to test our firmness and steadfast constancy to this great vow.

The need of the hour is plain. We want more men with muskets in their hands to equalize the struggle with our enemies. We shall be told we have the men and that they are already competent parts of the army, and that if they were called their posts of duty in the front, we should require no more. All true, but they are not at their posts. A hundred thousand of them are stragglers, skulking and absentees on one plea or another, while the thinned ranks of their brothers in arms are alone bearing the brunt of the fight. Congress and the press, the War Department and the Generals, the commanders of posts and the provost guards have in vain sought to return these absentees to their commands. These efforts have only proved partially successful, and there is no present prospect of a better result. Meanwhile there is no time to be lost.

FROM CHARLESTON.

An officer who arrived here direct from South Carolina, last night, gives us some interesting items concerning the evacuation of Charleston. The evacuation took place on Friday night, and the city was occupied by about 500 Yankees, who landed in small boats, about 12 o'clock on Saturday. All the cotton—some 6,000 bales—and the shipping was destroyed, and the guns spiked, by the military authorities.

The city is now but little more than a heap of ruins. When the Yankees entered, nearly half of it was in ashes, and a terrible fire was still raging. The fire originated in two ways: A quantity of damaged powder had been left at the depot of the N. E. R. R. Company, along with a number of other articles. A crowd of negroes, and citizens of the lower class, had assembled for the purpose of pillage. Whilst there, a boy, in sport, fired a small quantity of loose powder, which, communicating with that in the boxes, ignited the whole, causing a terrific explosion, with considerable loss of life. The immense depot building was blown to atoms and the fire spread rapidly to the adjoining houses. It burned with great rapidity, and extended as far up on King Street as the Soldier's Wayside Home. About the same time a fire broke out in another portion of the city, caused by the burning of the Savannah bridge. This fire was also very destructive; and the two combined extended from river to river. Numerous other fires also occurred in different parts of the city—said to have been the work of the citizens themselves. All this occurred before the occupation of the city by the Yankees.

Our forces under Gen. Hardee have gone in the proper direction. It is not permissible to state where they are, but they will be found where they are most needed.—Ely. Telegraph.

WHOLESALE ROBBERY OF PAROLED PRISONERS.

A communication from General Ewell, commander of the department of Henrico, was received at the Provost Marshal's office last night, which stated that nearly one hundred returned paroled Confederate prisoners were waylaid and robbed on Saturday night between Camp Lee and the city, Camp Lee being the rendezvous of the prisoners.

The robberies were effected in the majority of instances by garroting, but in some cases the victims were knocked down, and in that condition relieved of what money and valuables they had about them. As an instance of the desperation and determination of the robbers, two of the returned prisoners were met on Broad street, between Second and Third, by a gang of six or seven men, two of them negroes, or with their faces blacked to the semblance of negroes, who robbed them of three hundred dollars in green backs, besides an amount of Confederate money and their parole papers. Another, coming up from the Central depot on his way to Camp Lee, was robbed of one hundred and seventy-five and papers which cannot be replaced. The communication of General Ewell on the subject was accompanied by an order directing the Provost Marshal to send out a force of detectives on the route to Camp Lee, or to shoot them down if they attempted to escape. Accordingly Captain Thomas W. Dowell, Assistant Provost Marshal, detailed a posse of detectives, who went out fully armed; determined to carry out the instructions of General Ewell.

It would seem, from these bold depredations within the city limits, that the night watchmen, whose duty it is to patrol that section, are worthless, and that the officials of the Confederate Government have to be called on at last to protect the city.

DESERTERS FROM GRANT'S ARMY.—The enemy are deserting in large numbers, despite extraordinary precautions of Grant to prevent. The men were greatly encouraged at the recent prospect for peace, but that great desideratum being now considered more remote than ever, they have determined to rid themselves of "war's rude alarms" at any cost. The woods and swamps in rear of Grant's lines are said to be filled with deserters, while not a few come through the lines and give themselves up.—Rich. Enquirer.

FROM THE NORTH.

A telegram from Washington, dated Feb. 11th, says:

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Gen. Grant was before the Committee of the Conduct of the War this morning. The following question was asked him:

It is stated, upon what authority I do not know, that you are charged entirely with the exchange of prisoners?

Answer: That is correct; and, what is more, I have effected an arrangement for the exchange of prisoners, man for man, and officer for officer, or his equivalent, according to the old cartels, until one or the other party has exhausted the number they now hold.

I got a great many letters daily, from friends of prisoners in the South, every one of which I cause to be answered, telling them that this arrangement has been made and that I suppose exchanges can be made at the rate of three thousand a week; and just as fast as they can deliver prisoners to us I will receive them and deliver their prisoners to them, and the Salisbury prisoners will be coming right on.

I myself saw Colonel Hatch, the assistant Commissioner of Exchange on the part of the South, and he told me the Salisbury and Danville prisoners would be coming right on at once. He said that he could bring them on at the rate of five thousand or six thousand per week.

Question: There is no impediment in the way?

Answer: There is no impediment on our side. I could deliver and receive every one of them in a very short time if they will deliver those they hold. We have lost some two weeks lately on account of the ice in the river.

GENERAL GRANT IN CONGRESS.

General Grant was in Washington on Saturday, and was carried to Congress to be exhibited. That body took a recess of five minutes; and a letter says:

The members generally then thronged around him, and he then came to the area in front of the Clerk's desk, escorted by Representative Odell. Here the members were formally introduced to him, the Speaker of the House performing the ceremony. There were frequent outbursts of applause from the galleries, the occupants of the latter anxiously leaning over to get a good look at the honored soldier. Representative Schenck, in order that the Lieutenant General might be officially introduced to the representatives of the people, moved that he be invited and escorted to the Speaker's stand. This was unanimously acquiesced in.

General Grant was then invited by the Speaker to the stand, where the latter said:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to introduce to you our heroic defender in the field, the Lieutenant General of the armies of the United States—U. S. Grant.

The introduction was succeeded by another outburst of applause from the floors and galleries. General Grant bowed in honor of the compliment, and after a short pause retired from the stand.

Lieutenant General Grant will return to the Army of the Potomac this afternoon.

MR. SAULSBURY VERY UNFAVORABLY IMPRESSED.

In the United States Senate, in the course of some remarks on increasing salaries, Mr. Saulsbury said he had seen Gen. Grant for the first time this morning, on the floor of the Senate, and it seemed to him (Mr. Saulsbury) that the President had made a great mistake in appointing him to that high position; that a man who did not know how to cut a swell better than he, ought not to be a Lieutenant General. Why, there wasn't a Lieutenant of the Home Guard in the State of Delaware that couldn't keep up a bigger swell than this man, whom the President had injudiciously selected for Lieutenant General. There wasn't a Lieutenant or Provost Marshal that Mr. Stanton sent down to keep the people of Delaware from voting that couldn't out a better swell than Gen. Grant. He (Saulsbury) thought this a fit subject for the consideration of the Senate. [Laughter.]

In the United States House of Representatives, on the 15th inst., we find the following:

Mr. Dawson offered a resolution, declaring that the war has been progressing for four years, with a frightful destruction of life and the imposition of an enormous public debt, and that Congress are bound by their oaths and solemn pledges to conduct the war for the re-establishment of the just supremacy of the laws; therefore the President be requested to use all honorable and just means to bring about a lasting peace, and the re-establishment of fraternal relations with all the people on the simple basis of the Constitution and laws, and with every proper guaranty to the Southern States which shall protect them in the enjoyment of their rights and local institutions in the manner the Constitution secures.

Mr. Thayer moved that the resolution be laid upon the table, and this was agreed to—yeas 73, nays 43.

Mr. Williams offered a series of resolutions, declaring that there is no power under the Constitution which warrants us to treat with the Southern States, either for a severance of the Union or the alteration of any article of the fundamental laws; that inasmuch as said Confederate States have taken up arms against the Government of the United States, without just provocation, for the avowed purpose of asserting and maintaining their independence, and still persist, by armed resistance to the authority of the United States; and whereas, our public authorities have declared it was their duty to decline to accept of any terms, or anything short of absolute submission to its laws; and whereas, with a magnanimity almost unsurpassed, an amnesty was granted to all except the chief conspirators; it is hereby declared that the Government has already exhausted all the resources of a just and wise statesmanship, except so far as regards an earnest and vigorous prosecution of the war, to effect a restoration of peace, and to that end has done all that a proper regard to our interests would allow, and which a decent respect to the opinions of the world could demand; and therefore no further overtures, public or private, official or unofficial, looking to a treaty or compromise with the conspirators at Richmond, should be made, as this would be inconsistent with our rights and dignity, and expose us to misconception as to our ability to compel the rebels to obedience.

On motion of Mr. Eldridge, the resolutions were laid upon the table—yeas 71, nays 52.

DESERTERS CAUGHT.

For some time past the outrages and depredations of the Buffaloes in Gates, Chowan and Perquimans counties, N. C., have been unprecedented. But two or three weeks ago, Mrs. Spivey, residing in Gates, who is represented to have been a most estimable lady, was robbed and then brutally murdered. Mr. Mills H. Eore, of the same county, has also been despoiled of much of his possessions by these soldiers; and others, whose names we now forget, have been similarly treated.

Recently, a party of gallant Confederates determined to break up the gang, and seeking a favorable opportunity, dashed in among them, killing and wounding several, and capturing fourteen who were brought out. Ten of the scamps proved to be deserters from the Confederate army, and have been handed over to the proper authorities. The other four having participated in the foul robbery and murder of Mrs. Spivey, were taken to the spot where the diabolical deed was committed, and there executed, in retaliation. It is hoped that the vengeance which has so suddenly but justly overtaken these men, will have a salutary effect in preventing others from engaging in such acts of crime and outlawry.

Mr. L. A. Mewborn, of Lenoir county, killed a hog that weighed 700 pounds, and I understand, but he was seven feet long.

MARRIED:

In Greenville, N. C., on Wednesday, February 16th, 1865, by Rev. Edwin Geer, Mr. John G. Bragaw, and Miss Anna Cambrling, daughter of the late Henry C. Hoyt, Esq., all of Washington, N. C.

New Advertisements.

Conscription Office.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 17th, 1865.

Circular, No. 8. The attention of Enrolling officers is called to the following General Order from Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States:

HEADQUARTERS,

11th Feb., 1865.

General Orders, No. 2.

In entering upon this campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it. The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands, can have but one answer.

They cannot better mankind for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace, and escape the punishment of their crimes. By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent, as shall return to the commands to which they belong, within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from publication of this order, at the Headquarters of the Department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruptions of communications, may report, within the time specified, to the nearest enrolling officer, or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officers, showing compliance with the requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert or absent themselves without authority, after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority, it is also declared, that no general amnesty will be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us then oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers, will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

R. E. LEE, General.

Enrolling Officers will make every effort to give publicity to this important order, and will urge all good citizens of their respective counties to aid them in rendering its design successful.

It will be observed that this is the last offer of pardon for the infamous crime of desertion that will be made. Enrolling Officers are made responsible, under a penalty of trial by Court Martial, that every possible effort is made to apprehend all such as do not report themselves.

Enrolling Officers will allow such as voluntarily report within the specified time to go direct to their commands, furnishing them transportation and the necessary certificate.

A duplicate of every certificate thus given will be forwarded to this office.

By order of the Commandant:

E. J. HARDIN, Adjutant.

February 25, 1865. 262-31.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers, gives notice that after the 30th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same promptly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,

Fayetteville, N. C.

February 25, 1865. 263-14.

FOR RENT.

A LARGE AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCE WITHIN A mile of the city of Raleigh, with 300 acres of land attached.

Apply to Dr. Joyner, Yarbrough House, Raleigh, N. C. January 31, 1865. 265-14.

TO GAS CONSUMERS!

ON AND AFTER THE 1st OF MARCH, THE PRICE OF GAS will be \$50.00 per 1000 feet.

WATERHOUSE & BOWEN, Lessees.

February 21, 1865. 262-101a.

ROBBERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WAS ROBBED OF A FOUR HUNDRED dollar 4 per cent. Certificate of Deposit, dated March 15th, 1864, No. 121, issued to me by J. M. Worth, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date application will be made for a duplicate. This the 20th day of January, 1865.

ALFRED CAVINESS.

January 24, 1865. 264-14.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co., STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS.

Raleigh, N. C.

CONTINUOUSLY CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROTESTANT Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, is now published by the Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Association in Charlotte, North Carolina.

Rev. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., Editors.

Rev. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., Editors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE: For three months, \$5. For six months, \$10. For one year, \$20.

For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

All communications should be addressed, "Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."

January 25, 1865. 255-14.

The Magnolia Weekly Home Journal.